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***In Utero* and Childhood Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether Exposures and Body Mass at Age 7 Years: The CHAMACOS Study**

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Table S1. Summary of anthropometric measurements (mean \pm SD) at each time point.

Table S2. Detection frequency and lipid-adjusted concentration (ng/g lipids) of PBDE congeners in prenatal and childhood serum.

Table S3. Correlation matrix of individual and sum of 4 PBDE congeners in maternal and child serum.

Table S4. Unadjusted and adjusted associations between 10-fold increase in *maternal* serum concentrations of PBDE (\log_{10}) and child anthropometric measures at age 7.

Table S5. Adjusted associations from models with sex interaction between maternal serum concentrations of PBDE (\log_{10}) and child BMI and waist circumference z-score, and obesity status at age 7.

Table S6. Adjusted associations between maternal Σ 4 PBDE and BDE-153 with BMI z-score at each time point separately.

Figure S1. Directed acyclic graph Green node: Exposure variable; Dark blue node with I: Outcome variable; White node: Adjusted variable; Blue node: Ancestor of outcome; Pink node: Ancestor of both exposure and outcome variable (none shown); Green arrow: Causal pathway; Red arrow: Biasing pathway (none shown) Maternal_PBDE: Maternal PBDE levels during pregnancy; Maternal_DM: Maternal Diabetes Mellitus; Poverty_Baseline: Poverty during

pregnancy; Gestational _Age: Gestational age at birth; Child_PBDE_at_age7: Child PBDE levels at age 7.

Figure S2. Scatter plot of maternal and child Σ 4PBDE concentrations and BMI z-score with regression lines at each time point (ages 2, 3.5, 5 and 7) separately for boys and girls with point estimates and 95% confidence intervals.